





...the captain, as much as to say, "Am I to be killed?" He motioned a hole by the side of a dead body, and the enemy, seeing my intention, desired from me, I had better be careful, when the captain came out, and joined me, with a view of reconnoitering the position of the enemy. He was seen from the fort, and remained; and his intention pretty accurately pointed at. We were near the body of the soldier, which was going to inter; when the captain, observing a diamond ring on the finger of the corpse, said to one of the sailors, "You may just as well take that off; it can be of no use to him now." The man tried to get it off, but the rigidity of the muscle after death, prevented his moving it. "He won't feel your knife, poor fellow," said the captain; "and a finger more or less is no great matter to him now, off with it." The sailor began to saw the finger-joint with his knife, when down came a twenty-four pound shot, and with such a good direction that it took the shoe off the man's foot, and the shoe out of the hand of another man. "In with him, and cover him up!" said the captain. We did so; when he was made into a heap, and was directed as the first, threw the dirt in our faces, and ploughed the ground at our feet. The captain then ordered his men to run into the castle, which they instantly obeyed; while he himself walked leisurely along through a shower of musket-balls from those cursed Swiss dogs whom I most fervently wished at the devil.

**SILK.**—We are pleased to learn, says the Vermont Advertiser, that some attention will be given to the culture and manufacture of silk, in this State, the present season. Mr. Clark Rich, of Shoreham, son of the late Hon. Charles Rich, is among the foremost of our farmers in this business. We understand that he now has a few Mulberry trees on his farm, and that he will plant a number more in the course of the summer. He considers our soil and climate favorable for the raising of silk, and cites as an evidence of this, the fact that silk has been raised in Whiting for twenty years past. The Mulberry tree, it is known, flourishes in Shoreham, Whiting, Leicester, Middlebury and Pittsford. The silk which Mr. Needham, of Whiting, raised last year, from twenty trees, produced him \$700 after deducting all the expenses. One good hand could have picked the leaves and reared the worms. Mr. Rich says he has procured a statement from one of our best farmers, relative to the capital required and cost of raising \$200 in one year from sheep, formed on the basis of 1825—from which it appears, that a shepherd, with a capital of \$867, a cash expense of \$82, and an expense in labor of \$22, obtains a net profit in one year of \$64; whereas the person who raises silk, requires a capital of \$900, a cash expense of \$12, and an expense in labor of \$114, and obtains from \$200 a net profit of \$73, clear of all charges. The experience of the last two or three years, we think, warrants the belief that the culture of silk will become a popular and profitable branch of New England husbandry.

Trees in full foliage have long been noted as great attractors of humidity, and a young wye which in full leaf affords a good example of this supposed power; but in the winter of the year, when trees are perfectly denuded, this faculty of creating moisture about them is equally obvious, though not so profusely. A strongly marked instance of this was witnessed by me, when ascending a hill in the month of March. The weather had previously been very fine and dry, and the road in a dusty state; but a fog coming on, an ash-tree hanging over the road was dripping with water so copiously that the road beneath was in a puddle, when the other parts continued dry, and manifested no appearance of humidity. This was in fact, the tree was not so much dripping, but it was dripping by one set of vessels and discharging it by another, it is well known; but these imbibings are never discharged in falling drops; the real mystery was, the fog in progress was impeded by the boughs of the tree, and gradually collected on the exposed side of them, until it became drops of water; whereas the surrounding country had a fine mist lying over it. Thus, in fact, the tree was no attractor, but a condenser; the gate of a field will in the same manner run down with water on the one side, and be dry on the other; as will a stick, or post, from the same cause. It is upon this principle that currents of air will be found under trees in summer, when little is perceived in open places; and the under-leaves and spray will be found wet and soaked at times, when the upper parts are uninjured. The air in its passage being stopped and condensed against the foliage of the tree, it accordingly descends along its surface or front and escapes at the bottom, where there are no branches or leaves to interrupt its progress. In winter there is little to impede the breeze in its course, and it passes through; consequently, at this season, the air under a tree is scarcely more sensibly felt than in the adjoining field. It may be observed, that in the spring of the year the herbage under trees is generally more vivid and luxuriant than that which is beyond the spread of the branches; this may be occasioned, in some instances, by cattle having harboured there, and the ground becoming in consequence more manured; but it will be found likewise manifestly more verdant and flourishing where of such accessory could have been withheld it, and is, I apprehend, in general chiefly owing to the effects of the driving fog and mists, which cause a frequent drip beneath the tree, not experienced in other places, and thus in a manner keep up a perpetual irrigation and refreshment of the soil.—*Journal of a Naturalist.*

**WALNUT STREET THEATRE.**  
Seventh night of the SUMMER SEASON, under the management of Messrs. S. Chapman and J. Green. *Comedians and Roundheads.* Box, 25 cents. Pit, 25 cents. Gallery, 15 cents. A few Orchestra seats for sale, at 75 cents. Stage Manager, Mr. S. Chapman.

**THIS EVENING, June 3.**  
Will be presented, for the first time in this city, the new drama in 2 acts, founded on late historical events, called  
**GREEK AND TURKS;**  
OR, A STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.  
Adapted by MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Introduced by MR. S. MECKER.  
Dances by MRS. WILLIS.

The Entertainments to conclude, with 3d time, by particular invitation, of  
**CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS;**  
OR, THE ROYAL OAK.  
Introduced by MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Dances by MRS. WILLIS.  
Mr. Charles, MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Mr. E. Green, MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Capt. Roberts, MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Arthur Mayhew, MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Capt. Roberts, MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Arthur Mayhew, MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Capt. Roberts, MR. S. CHAPMAN.  
Arthur Mayhew, MR. S. CHAPMAN.

All dances against the Walnut street Theatre, since the opening for the Summer Season, to be presented for the first time in this city, on Wednesday, June 3, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.  
**ALFRED THE GREAT;** or, The Magic Banner, with new scenery, properties, &c. which has been in presentation since the commencement of the season. It is a new and original drama, and is in this city, equal to any of the "ROCHESTER" in its kind. Both pieces will be presented in the course of next week.  
Places may be secured of Mr. Edmunds, at the Box Office, from 11 till 3 o'clock. No money received at the door.



**PHILADELPHIA:**  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1829.

**Appointment by the Governor.**  
JOHN L. WOOLF, Esq. to be Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the room of Dr. William Runkle, jr. removed.

It has been recently announced, in the literary journals of London, that Mr. WILSON CROKER, the well known Secretary of the Admiralty, is employed in preparing an edition of BOSWELL'S Life of JOHNSON. Mr. CROKER is a very lively writer, and has the reputation of possessing an ample stock of that sort of literary information which might be applied to illustrate this most delightful of biographical works. To do his work well, however, more accuracy and industry will be necessary than can be traced in the notes supplied by the same writer to the Countess of Suffolk's Letters, and one or two other similar productions attributed to him. Still, we need scarcely fear disappointment in expecting that his labours will add materially to the value of the book.

An anecdote, well deserving to be placed among those which BOSWELL has recorded, has been lately published in the SALEM OBSERVER. It is from the diary of an intimate friend of the distinguished artist whose first interview with Dr. JOHNSON is narrated. We may remark that it is strongly characteristic of both.

"October 11th, 1821. I this day visited that eminent painter, Mr. Stewart, whose excellent portraits have conferred an honor on the country that gave him birth. In the course of conversation, I inquired of him, if he had ever been, while in London, acquainted with Dr. JOHNSON? He replied, that he had, and that their acquaintance began with something like a quarrel. He then stated, that just after he had left College, (the University of Glasgow) when he felt strong in classical literature, and just after he had placed himself under the tuition of the celebrated West, in London, the renowned Lexicographer called to see Mr. West, and inquired of him, if he could communicate any information concerning America? Mr. West replied, that it was now so long since he had left his country, that it was not in his power, but that he had a young man then with him, who was recently from America, and who probably might be able to gratify his curiosity. Upon which I was called into the room, and Dr. JOHNSON thus addressed me: 'My little fellow, can you tell me any thing new concerning your country?' Feeling my pride wounded, I made no reply. The Doctor then reiterated the question in the same language. Feeling my cheeks glowing with indignation I remained silent. Mr. West inquired of me, if I did not hear Dr. JOHNSON? The Dr. then said, Sir, if you can give me any information respecting America, you will oblige me. I now thought that I might speak, consistently with a proper degree of self respect; and in the most select language that I could command, proceeded to relate to Dr. JOHNSON whatever I thought might be new and interesting to him on the subject. When I had finished speaking, the Doctor asked Mr. West, how it happened that the Americans excelled the English in speaking their own language? Mr. West then asked the Doctor if it could be so? To which the Doctor replied, you may find Sir, that it is so from the conversation of this gentleman. The Doctor immediately turned to me, and asked from what source I had derived my knowledge of the English language? Not yet having got over my irritation, I replied, not Sir from your Dictionary. The Doctor now burst into a violent fit of laughter, that he shook the whole room and almost the house. Ever, after this, we were on the best terms."

Governor LINCOLN, of MASSACHUSETTS, in his speech to the Legislature, delivered on Saturday last, observes that the revenue continues to fall short of the ordinary expenses of the government, and strenuously recommends the imposition of a State tax. The character of the State, he says, with great truth, suffers by "a continued resort to loans from unfeeling corporations, to meet appropriations for the most common purposes of government." Upon this subject, his Excellency has thought necessary to add:—"Nor is it just to these institutions to coerce them to the accommodation. However general are the terms of the obligations expressed in their charters, it was never designed nor contemplated, that they should be enforced on ordinary occasions. It is upon sudden and unforeseen emergencies, or upon peculiar and unusual circumstances only, that this recourse should be had. It is an oppression too upon the citizens, in their business transactions, which often depend upon facilities to be derived from Banks, that they are subjected to disappointments from the necessity imposed upon the Corporations of a prompt compliance with the Treasurer's requisitions. If the occasion for borrowing cannot now be provided against, how is the demand for payment hereafter to be met? Will the people be more ready to submit to taxation to extinguish a debt, than they are to prevent it from being contracted? Will any state of the country better justify a reasonable exaction, than its present peaceful and prosperous condition? I trust there is but one sentiment on this subject, and that immediate and adequate provision will be made to relieve the Commonwealth from the humiliation of further dependence upon loans, and the people from the more grievous apprehension of a debt rapidly accumulating, without reference to time, or manner, or appropriation of funds, for its redemption."

The chief topic of the speech is the benefit to be derived from the introduction of rail-roads into the State. The opinions urged in the following passage, will be approved, we apprehend, by all but the Baltimore editors:—"It has been objected, that the Western Rail road is but a matter of local interest, to benefit, in an especial manner, the citizens of Boston and the inhabitants of a narrow district of country upon the route of its location. The like objection might be applied, with equal pertinence, to any general improvement. Those who are proximate to a public accommodation, be it of what description it may, from the Capitol of the government, the Temple of Worship, or the Hall of Justice, to the School House of a District, must enjoy its advantages, more directly and in a greater de-

gree, than those who are remote. Yet this argument, necessarily resulting from the nature of things, can never be permitted to prevail with liberal and enlightened minds. If there be a place in the Commonwealth so situated, that it will feel no direct beneficial influence from the occupation of this new highway, neither is there a place which will be prejudiced, in its essential interests, by its construction. To the city of Boston, indeed, it is believed to be of vital concern. But the streams of business, which it will pour into the Metropolis, will be returned to the remotest parts of the Commonwealth, in the diffusion of the treasures which trade and commerce produce, or in a relief from the burdens elsewhere, to which accumulated wealth will here be subjected. If the city be disproportionately enriched, precisely in the ratio of its advance, will be her liabilities to the contributions of the state, and a corresponding reduction in the taxes of other portions of the country. On the other hand, suffer the course of her prosperity to be arrested, her trade to decline, her population to remove, her capital to be transferred to other cities, and where but upon the country, and upon whom but the yeomanry, will the demands for the support of Government be devolved? It is no less essential to the prosperity of the whole body politic, that the commercial capital of the Commonwealth should be sustained in vigor, than in the animal structure, that the heart, the seat of life, which sends forth the vital fluid to warm and animate the extremities, should beat with strong pulsations, to preserve health and soundness in every part of the natural body."

The hints respecting our trees, which we publish to-day, are from a correspondent whose observations may be thoroughly relied on. We hope they will not be neglected by those who are not willing to see these ornaments of the city converted into nuisances, as most of them were last season.

MR. H. E. DWIGHT, of NEW HAVEN, in the volume of travels which he has recently published, gives the annexed brief sketch of the principal GERMAN LIBRARIES:—"A traveller in Germany finds it difficult to proceed a day's journey, in any direction north of the Mayne, without discovering something to remind him, in the small cities through which he passes, that intellectual cultivation is an object of great importance to the respective governments. In entering Germany from Strasburg, and travelling a few miles north, he arrives at Carlsruhe, where a library of 70,000 volumes unfolds its treasures. A few hours ride brings him to Heidelberg, where he discovers another of fifty thousand. After proceeding about thirty miles, he enters Darmstadt, where he beholds a third, containing eighty five thousand; and at Mayence another of ninety thousand; and in the commercial city of Frankfurt, still another of one hundred thousand volumes, evinces the noble spirit which has animated the enlightened merchants of that city. As he leaves the latter town for Gottingen, he stops at Giesen, not far from thirty miles, and in this small university he is surprised to find a collection of only twenty thousand volumes; but he soon learns that at Marburg, twenty miles farther, is another of fifty-five thousand; and at Cassel, sixty miles from Marburg, a third, of from ninety to one hundred thousand volumes, adorns the capital of Hesse. On arriving at Gottingen, the next day in time to dine, he beholds, with astonishment, three hundred thousand volumes, all collected within less than a century. Making this a central point, and proceeding north about forty miles, he enters Wolfenbuttel, a small town of less than seven thousand inhabitants, and learns with no little pleasure, that the government of Brunswick has enriched it with a library of two hundred thousand volumes. Advancing still north, to Hamburg, he is delighted in visiting the commercial and city libraries, of twenty-five and eighty thousand volumes, to discover that this mercantile city has displayed the same love of literature as Frankfurt. South-east of Gottingen, at the distance of eighty miles, he arrives at Weimar, where a library of one hundred and ten thousand; and at Jena, ten miles farther, another of thirty thousand volumes, proclaim the princely spirit of the Dukes of this little state. Leipzig is but a short ride from the last mentioned city. Here he observes, with equal pleasure, two libraries, containing one hundred thousand; at Halle, in Prussia, only twenty-five miles distant, one of fifty thousand; and at Dresden, the capital of Saxony, a third of two hundred and forty thousand volumes. Proceeding to Berlin, he enters the library of the university, containing one hundred and eighty thousand volumes. The Königsberg library of fifty thousand, the large collection at Breslau, as well as those of many of the other cities, of Prussia, all display the patronage of the government, as well as the love of literature which characterizes the Prussians. Proceeding from Strasburg through Southern Germany, a similar prospect presents itself to his view. At Freyburg he finds a library of twenty thousand; at Tübingen another; at Stuttgart one of one hundred and sixteen thousand; at Würzburg, a fourth of thirty thousand; at Erlangen, one of forty thousand; at Landshut, one of one hundred thousand; and at Munich, he discovers the largest in all Germany, and the third in the world, containing four hundred thousand volumes. On his arrival at Vienna, he finds that a similar spirit has influenced the Austrian government, if not of the present day, at least of a former time. There in the four great libraries, the Imperial, the University, the Theological, and the Medical-Chirurgical, he discovers five hundred and ninety thousand volumes. Proceeding north to complete the circuit of Germany, he is led to believe, on his arrival at Prague, that his library of one hundred thousand volumes will do something to dispel the ignorance which now covers Bohemia. The thirty-one libraries above mentioned, contain more than three million three hundred thousand volumes, or averaging one hundred and seven thousand. The thirty-one largest libraries of the United States do not contain two hundred and fifty thousand volumes."

A FRENCH provincial paper, of a late date, notices one of those singular attempts at imposture which seem peculiar to FRANCE. It will remind some of our readers of one of the most extraordinary narratives in that curious collection, the *Causés Celebres*.—The widow Dupuy, of the commune of Mezieres, arrondissement of Langres, had a son who had entered the army, and of whom she had received no intelligence for the last eighteen years. Believing him dead his patrimony was divided amongst his relatives.

Lately a stranger called upon the widow, and informed her that he was her son Nicholas; that he had come from Russia, but having no papers, he had been obliged to travel in a hidden manner, and that he was overcome with fatigue, &c. The poor widow listened to him, and looked upon him attentively, but, seeing no family traits in his appearance, she denounced him as an impostor. He, however, nothing staggered by so unfavourable a reception, went immediately to the mayor, and related his history to him in so persuasive a tone that the mayor had no doubt of the identity of Nicholas, whereupon he conducted him back to the paternal roof, and presenting him to the mother, said to her, "Is it possible that you do not recognise this soldier to be your son? Rest assured, however, that it is. Who other could it be, seeing that he has just now given me the exact name of his brothers and sisters, the places where he led the cattle to pasture in the younger days, the fields where he guided the plough, in short, a mass of details which form the most incontestable proof of his individuality?" The mother, upon this, became persuaded, and, throwing herself upon the neck of her long lost son, thanked Providence who had restored him to her. Having celebrated his happy return, and next day better clothes having been procured for him, the restoration of his patrimony became the subject of conversation, when fortunately the gendarmier of Fay-Rillot having received information of what was going on, made their appearance at Mezieres, accompanied with a demand that the individual should show his papers. "I have none," said he, "but I am a native of the place; here are my relations; inquire of them if I tell a falsehood." In vain those he referred to repeated, "This is my son, this is my brother, this is Nicholas Dupuy;" the gendarmes arrested him, and took him along with them, to the great distress of the tender and too credulous peasants. Upon reaching the prison, what was the astonishment of the assistants to hear the gaoler apostrophize his new guest in the familiar terms of "Rogue, is it you? Gras de Lard, what lucky adventure has brought you back here again?" The pretended Nicholas Dupuy was no other than Etienne Carbillé, who has been honoured with the preceding surname, a native of Corfey le Bas, and who has been four times in the prison of Langres by the order of the correctional police. Notwithstanding all this, nothing will convince the family of Dupuy, who, in spite of the assertions of the gaoler, continue to visit the vagabond, and to bring him every necessary, in order to solace his captivity.

Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, as Mr. KENNEDY, one of our city constables, was on his way to the Arch street prison, with a black man, whom he had arrested under a warrant, as a runaway slave, the prisoner drew a knife, and stabbed the constable, wounding him very dangerously. The blade broke in the jaw or cheek-bone. The black did not succeed in escaping, but was conveyed to jail in a carriage.

BENJAMIN B. TOMPKINS, whose residence was in Lombard street, yesterday afternoon put an end to his own life by cutting his throat. We have heard it said that he had occasionally exhibited what some persons considered symptoms of disordered intellect; but we understand that nothing had been observed in his conduct, at all indicating such a design as that which he effected. About noon yesterday, he called at the office of Mr. Neff, lottery broker, in South Third street, and conversed a while, apparently quite sane. He then went home; and, after enquiring about some domestic matters, disappeared for some time. On search being made, he was found in the cellar, with his throat desperately cut.

Extract of a letter received at the Baltimore Exchange, dated St. Thomas, May 20th 1829.—"The markets are completely stocked with provisions. Flour selling by retail at \$7.25 to 7.50 per bbl.; Corn Meal \$16 per bush; Rice \$3; Hams \$12; Mince Beef \$10; Mince Pork \$12 to 13. Of Flour there are 20,000 bbls. in store, and arriving daily—a large part of the Flour in store is old, which the holders are forcing into market; this tends to reduce the price rapidly, and a further decline is looked for, as certain by holders as well as buyers. Coffee, prime, Porto Rico, \$8 50. Sugar, St. Croix, \$4 to 5 50.

**LATEST FROM HAVRE.**  
The barque Warren, Captain Snow, arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of April. Capt. S. informs that he did not bring a single paper—the wind becoming fair and a change of weather expected, he came off without papers. "The market for bread stuffs had taken a rise—the Cotton market remained without change."

**The British Settlement of Honduras.**  
We have received, says the New York Albion, a file of papers from the above settlement, and in looking over them we have been truly surprised at their contents. These papers describe a state of society which we had no idea existed in any part of the King's dominions—the coloured population there seems to have equal privileges with the white, and are actually struggling with them for political ascendancy! People of colour, it appears, are admitted to the Councils of the Settlement, where they indulge in a freedom of debate with the whites, bordering upon defiance. This must be very comforting to Mr. Powell Buxton, Mr. Zachariah Macculey, and the people of that ilk. The march of intellect has fairly overtaken the savage gentry in those regions. The matter will be better understood, if we briefly sketch the form of government established in the colony. At the head of the settlement is a Governor, now Major Gen. Codd, appointed by the Crown, to administer the government. The next power is the legislative assembly, which enacts the laws. To this assembly coloured as well as white persons are admitted, the only qualification being a certain amount of property, (\$5. 00) the coloured person being also born in the settlement. There is also a Bench of Magistrates, which is elected by the people, and to which coloured persons are also eligible. This last Assembly tries criminal cases, and administers the laws generally. Trial by jury has also been introduced.

Some attempts have been made by the whites to regulate the mode by which the coloured

people should claim their seats in the Assembly, a very animated debate took place, in which Dr. Young, a coloured person, was very conspicuous, and treated Mr. Wright, the Chairman, with great respect. The Chairman, Mr. Wright, declared at this meeting that the coloured people were among the ex-slaves, and Mr. Wright requested that the whites might not be considered "unhappy." The population of the colony is as follows:—Slaves 3000, free people of colour 2000, whites 200!

**EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.**  
The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Virginia, commenced its session on Wednesday, 20th ult. in Charlottesville. We learn (says the Political Arena.) that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore was taken ill in Orange and was unable to attend. The Rev. William Meade was chosen President. The most important measure acted upon, was the change of the constitution, to the end that an assistant Bishop should be chosen. It was carried with considerable unanimity; and on counting the votes it appeared that the choice of the Convention was almost unanimously in favour of Mr. Meade, who was declared duly elected.

The Paris papers of April 17 contain the following paragraph:—"Yesterday being Holy Thursday, the ceremony of washing the feet of children representing the Apostles, took place in the gallery of Diana at the palace of the Tuilleries. His Majesty washed the feet of thirteen children, and served to each of them thirteen dishes. The King then put thirteen five franc pieces into a purse for each of them, and hung the purses round their necks. His Majesty was assisted by the Dauphin and the Great Officers of the Crown."

**FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE.**  
The Philistines are upon us!

Yesterday I observed, for the first time this season, the deplorable state of the young caterpillar on its peach leaves.—Two or three leaves, filled with them, I sacrificed, to propitiate the care, &c. of Flora and her companions. This morning I found another phalanx, closely lying a leaf, nearly fifty in number. These I likewise immolated, and, by a rough estimate, presume that I have thus cut off not less than 7500, of a second generation, at the expense of only three leaves,—counting each caterpillar, when changed into the moth, to lay only fifty eggs—a moderate allowance; so many lay infinitely more. I have, for example, now before me, a sheet of paper, on which an uncommonly beautiful moth has deposited upwards of two hundred eggs; all which, in turn, may be expected to produce an equal number. Now is the time, good people, gardeners and all, to handle your arms, and use your eyes! Examine the upper part of your trees, both public and private; and the leaves, riddled by these little forgers, (who are only in the line of their duty,) will readily detect their location. A few days' attention now will destroy the whole of this first brood, and thus prevent a second host overwhelming us, with the ravage and destruction of our trees, a few weeks hence.

Look at the upper parts of your trees. Never mind the trunk at present. The caterpillars will not devour that part, although their too frequent destruction of the foliage will hasten the decay and death even of the more solid parts.

Never mind spirits of turpentine, and tin gutters round the trunk. If you kill the young brood above, there will be none to drown hereafter. It may be a less profitable plan for labourers, at a dollar a day, in our public squares, that the hosts, now rising up amongst us, should at once be annihilated; then, by allowing them to increase in size and voracity, find that the summer is too short to accomplish it.

Up, and be doing—both public and private—and our trees will continue verdant till the fall.

**ITEMS.**  
The New York Court of Sessions opened on Monday, with 53 cases on the calendar—2 of murder, 3 of forgery, several grand larcenies, &c. More than nine hundred miles of canals and rail roads are finished or under contract in Pennsylvania at this moment, all leading to the Philadelphia market.

**THE PATERNOSTER BANK,** at Paternoster, New Jersey, has stopped payment. Only 200 or 300 emigrants have arrived at Quebec from Ireland the present season, although a great number of Irish vessels have come in. The Montreal Courier attributes the circumstance to the passage of the Catholic Emancipation bill.

The price of passage in the line of New York steam boats to Rhode Island, is reduced to six dollars. The Charleston Courier of the 23d ult. quotes the rate of freight to Liverpool at 3-8d. Last week the Schuykill Navigation Company received about four thousand dollars for seven days' tolls, and the Union Canal one thousand.

The Baltimore record of interments enumerates 28 deaths for the past week—viz. Males 19, females 9. At the port of Quebec, from the 21st to the 25th of May, there arrived 32 vessels, mostly from Europe, with 930 settlers.

Fifteen thousand tons of coal have been brought to market in 545 boats, by that route, since the first week in April.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 76 persons during the past week—viz. 20 men, 19 women, 21 boys and 16 girls—13 died of consumption.

Colonel King, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in connection with the Morgan affair, died suddenly of apoplexy, on Thursday, and was to have been buried on Saturday, at Fort Niagara.

The Baltimore Republican of Monday, says,—"General J. H. EATON, Secretary of War, is on his way to the Military Academy at West Point, to be present at the annual examination of the Cadets."

A meeting was lately held in the house of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of improving the morals of the prisoners contained in the Jail of that city, of instructing them in reading and writing, and of encouraging them to industry, by holding out a reward for their labor.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was to be held in Washington city, on Monday, when a report of the progress and prospects of the work was expected to be submitted, and a president and six directors, for three years, were to be elected.

The boat or baggage rack of the Southern Stage was broken open about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult. about one and a half miles below Fredericksburg, Va. and three trunks taken therefrom. The trunks have since been found, riddled of part of their contents.

Award of twenty-five dollars has been offered by one of the passengers, Mr. Henry Northrup, for the recovery of his lost papers, which, to him, are very valuable.

The Eastport Sentinel states that the mail from St. Andrews to that place had been robbed by a person employed in carrying it. About fifty letters were broken open, one of which contained \$200, belonging to a gentleman of St. Andrews. The robber was taken at Grand Menan.

The Halifax Mail states that a free warehousing port, We have good reason to believe that a very great degree of illicit traffic exists in the remote ports and obscure harbours, which, without increased vigilance, this measure is likely to accelerate."

Several gentlemen of Halifax will experience severe losses, in consequence of the almost total failure of the vessels engaged in the sealing business this season.

Mr. Solomon Billson, of Albany, while fishing upon an Island near the city, attempted to swim off to the shore to visit his family, but though an expert swimmer, he was drowned. It was on Friday last.



n that day be sold by public auction, of which previous notice and further particulars will be given. Enquire of the Auctioneers, 69 Queen street, or of the publishers.



